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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee (Part IV)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 79 (see A/45/849, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (b) was considered at the 47th, 49th, 53rd and 54th meetings, on 20 and 28 November and 10 and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary record (A/C.2/45/SR.47, 49, 53 and 54).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.47 and L.84

2. At the 47th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.47) entitled "Commodities", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in eight parts (see also A/45/849 and Add.1 and 2 and 4-7).

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Conference resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, 1/ 124 (V) of 3 June 1979, 2/ 155 (VI), 156 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983, 3/ the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, 4/ and the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, 5/ which entered into force on 19 June 1989,

"Recalling also its resolutions 41/168 of 5 December 1986, 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and 44/218 of 22 December 1989,

"Recognizing that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, as a major source of export earnings, investment and livelihood,

"Concerned that the problems associated with instability and shortfalls in export earnings are aggravated by commodity prices that, by historical standards, are at generally low levels,

"Noting with concern that significant shortfalls in export earnings have caused serious difficulties in implementing long-term development plans and objectives, as well as in pursuing adjustment efforts,

"Concerned about the difficulties experienced by developing countries in financing and implementing diversification programmes,

"Bearing in mind the fact that the backward and forward linkage between the commodity sector and the national economy needs to be strengthened in many developing countries,

"Observing with regret that as a result of depressed prices for commodities, the increasing external demand for drugs, and rural poverty in developing countries, large segments of the population in a number of countries are becoming substantially dependent on earnings from commodities whose international trade is illegal,

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"1/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

"2/ Ibid., Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

"3/ Ibid., Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

"4/ See TD/350.

"5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

"1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries; 6/

"2. Emphasizes the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries by ensuring that developments in the commodity sector contribute effectively to the generation of growth and development in other sectors of the economy, as well as to the eradication of poverty;

"3. Urges increased active participation in and better use of forums of consumers and producers as a means of exchanging information on, inter alia, investment plans, prospects and markets for individual commodities and as a means of facilitating direct contacts among the partners involved, and urges the establishment of such forums for commodities for which they do not yet exist;

"4. Expresses its conviction that supportive international action to improve the functioning of commodity markets and create more stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade is indispensable to the revitalization of development in commodity-dependent developing countries;

"5. Recognizes that, as a means of strengthening the national economies of commodity-dependent developing countries, national and international efforts should, inter alia, be based on the following:

"(a) A clear assessment of both the agricultural and the minerals potential and the integration of the commodity sector in the overall development strategy;

"(b) A better understanding and strengthened complementarity of industry and market structures and of marketing systems at both national and international levels;

"(c) Increased access to finance, technologies and markets;

"(d) The elaboration and implementation of diversification programmes, including programmes for greater self-sufficiency in food;

"6. Also recognizes the urgent need to address the grave problem of shortfalls in the commodity-export earnings of developing countries, notes, in this regard, the outcome of the sixteenth special session of the Trade and Development Board, devoted to compensatory financing, and urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue the consideration of ways and means of improving the functioning and coverage of compensatory

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"6/ A/45/442.

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financing facilities, including the establishment of a new international facility;

"7. Stresses that decisions on diversification are primarily the responsibility of developing countries, emphasizes, in that context, the need for continued implementation of their diversification programmes, bearing in mind the long-term evolution of market conditions and the linkage between diversification efforts and markets access, and invites developed countries, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations to extend increased financial support to such diversification programmes, through, inter alia, the establishment of a special facility for this purpose;

"8. Urges all the parties involved to meet their agreed commitments and to work for a balanced approach to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that their successful conclusion brings about further expansion and liberalization of trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round; 7/

"9. Calls upon those countries that have ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities to contribute to making both accounts of the Fund fully operational as soon as possible, in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement, and in this connection, welcomes the voluntary contributions pledged to the second account of the Fund and expresses the hope that further contributions will be forthcoming;

"10. Invites all countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities that have not yet ratified the Agreement, to do so as soon as possible;

"11. Urges co-operation between producers and consumers with a view to improving the functioning of existing international commodity agreements or arrangements and/or, as appropriate, negotiating other commodity agreements or arrangements, in line with the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session;

"12. Also urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to address all aspects of the commodity problem in a comprehensive manner, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries, in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the Conference;

"13. Decides to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session."

"7/ See GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41, October 1986.

3. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.84) submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.47.

4. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire and the Congo.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.84 without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution I).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Italy made a statement, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community.

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.84, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.47 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.55 and L.91

8. At the 49th meeting, on 28 November 1990, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.55), entitled "Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session, 1/

"Bearing in mind the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and its Protocol of Provisional Application of 30 October 1947, General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular paragraphs 30 and 31 thereof, and other relevant multilateral agreements,

"Noting institutional proposals made in connection with the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, related to the strengthening of multilateral organizations in the area of international trade,

"Stressing the principle of free and fair global trade, which should be conducive to a significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of developing countries,

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"1/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

"Stressing further that the strengthening of international organizations in the area of international trade should be based on the principle of universality,

"Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/57 of 26 July 1990, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the above-mentioned report, to address the need, means and modalities for the establishment of a comprehensive international trade organization, taking into account Articles 55 to 59, 62 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations and all relevant proposals;

"2. Also requests the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, to solicit the views of all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on this matter;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit his report to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session and invites the Conference to convey its views and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session."

9. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.91) submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.55. The Vice-Chairman orally corrected the draft resolution.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.91, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution II).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Venezuela made a statement.

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.91, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.55 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.56 and L.56/Rev.1

13. At the 49th meeting, on 28 November 1990, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.56) entitled "Specific measures in favour of island developing countries", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the requests for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in its resolutions 43/189 of 20 December 1988 and 41/163 of 5 December 1986, and in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976, 1/ 111 (V) of 3 June 1979 2/ and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983 3/ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries, 4/

"Recognizing that, in addition to the general problems of development, many island developing countries experience specific problems arising from the interplay of such factors as their smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints on transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortages of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

"Recognizing also that many of the above factors occur concurrently in many island developing countries, resulting in socio-economic vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those island developing countries which are small and/or geographically dispersed,

"Recognizing further that many of the problems facing island developing countries require a strengthened partnership between the countries concerned and the international donor community,

"Taking note of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, 5/

"1/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

"2/ Ibid., Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

"3/ Ibid., Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

"4/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 9 and corrigendum (E/1986/29 and Corr.1), annex I.

"5/ A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4.

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 43/189 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

"2. Expresses its appreciation to States and to organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

"3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for convening the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations at United Nations Headquarters from 25 to 29 June 1990, as called for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 43/189;

"4. Endorses 'Challenges and opportunities: A strategic framework', which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations; 6/

"5. Welcomes the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their endemic problems, including efforts to promote regional co-operation and integration, and calls upon those countries to pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, additional measures to make their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their specific situation;

"6. Calls upon the island developing countries to continue to adopt suitable development policies designed to overcome their endemic vulnerabilities, in particular through the promotion of an integrated approach to their development process in such areas as development of human resources, expansion of physical and institutional infrastructure, exploitation of resources and diversification of the production base;

"7. Also calls upon island developing countries to adopt measures aimed at protecting and rehabilitating their fragile environment and ecosystems;

"8. Urges the island developing countries to promote regional co-operation arrangements in such areas as disaster prevention, inter-island transport feeder services and security;

"9. Requests the donor community to acknowledge fully and support the efforts of island developing countries to address the constraints they face, and reiterates its appeal to the international community:

"(a) To maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

"6/ Ibid., chap. II.

"(b) To maximize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

"(c) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries, taking into account their overall situation and development potential;

"(d) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island developing countries;

"(e) To provide support to island developing countries over a mutually agreed and, where appropriate, longer time-frame to enable them to achieve economic growth and development;

"(f) To simplify assistance procedures in recognition of the limited institutional capacity of all the Governments of island developing countries to handle heavy administrative burdens;

"(g) To consider improving existing arrangements for the compensation of island developing countries for adverse effects on their export earnings and to consider wider adoption of such arrangements;

"10. Once again urges the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and to report on such measures, as appropriate;

"11. Urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, inter alia, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

"12. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consider including the following among the studies to be undertaken:

"(a) A periodic review of the socio-economic performance of the island developing countries, highlighting the factors that have led to successes and shortcomings;

"(b) An assessment of the implications of environmental changes, such as global warming and sea-level rise;

"(c) A review of the transport situation, particularly in the area of inter-island transport services;

"(d) An assessment of the policies and measures that might mitigate the impact of natural disasters;

"(e) A review of the potential for development of human resources;

"(f) An appropriate island-specific set of indicators for economic performance reflecting the vulnerability of island developing countries;

"(g) An analysis of the role of migration;

"(h) An assessment of policies and measures facilitating joint ventures and other forms of trade and economic co-operation to enhance the effective exploitation of the natural and other resources of island developing countries;

"13. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide technical advisory services to the island developing countries in the following areas:

"(a) Assistance in the periodic review of their socio-economic performance;

"(b) Assistance in the assessment and exploitation of the marine potential;

"(c) Assistance in the development of inter-island transport services;

"(d) Assistance in the development of the statistical socio-economic data base to improve planning capacities;

"14. Requests the Secretary-General to seek extrabudgetary resources to enable him to carry out the technical assistance programmes outlined in paragraph 13 above;

"15. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene periodic meetings of governmental experts and donor countries and organizations in order to facilitate a review of developments in respect of island developing countries;

"16. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to monitor, in co-operation with the appropriate international organizations, especially the relevant regional institutions, the progress made in the implementation of measures taken at the national and international levels;

"17. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution."

14. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.56/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.56.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.56/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution III).

16. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, and Italy, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community.

D. Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.58 and L.92

17. At the 49th meeting, on 28 November 1990, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.58) entitled "Trade and Development Board", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, 1/ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, 2/ and the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its thirty-sixth session, as endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 44/19 of 14 November 1989,

"Recalling also its resolution 44/219 of 22 December 1989 on the report of the Trade and Development Board,

"Considering Trade and Development Board resolution 388 (XXXVII) of 17 October 1990 on debt and development problems of developing countries as part of the continuing contribution of the Board to the search for a durable solution to the problem of the external indebtedness of developing countries,

"Noting that the Trade and Development Report, 1990 has made a further valuable contribution to the examination by the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its thirty-seventh session, of the interdependence of the problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the Board's consideration of the debt and development problems of the developing countries,

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"1/ See resolution 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

"2/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.

"Noting with great concern the current state of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,

"Recognizing that the Uruguay Round cannot and will not be concluded in whole or in part, without a substantial and balanced outcome on all areas involved, in particular agriculture, natural resource-based products, textiles, tropical products and all other areas of interest to developing countries which are being discussed by negotiating groups,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-sixth session and the first part of its thirty-seventh session 3/ and urges member States to give full effect to the provisions of the resolutions and decisions adopted;

"2. Welcomes the agreement reached on the substantive item of the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; 4/

"3. Welcomes the significant contribution made by the Trade and Development Board to the understanding of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system and of the need for multilateral policy co-ordination in those areas, taking into account the needs of developing countries, welcomes also Board resolution 387 (XXXVII) of 17 October 1990 on that subject 5/ and urges all Governments to give full and prompt effect to the recommendations contained therein;

"4. Affirms that the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be conducive to a significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of developing countries, in particular through the provision of substantially increased market access for agriculture, natural resource-based products, textiles, tropical products, manufactures and all other products of export interest to them; affirms the need for the outcome to contribute positively to the building up and strengthening of their infrastructure and technological capacities and to be consistent with their trade, financial and development needs and urges developed countries to fulfil their responsibilities towards achieving a successful and balanced outcome of the Round;

"5. Invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to assess and provide the follow-up of the outcome of the Uruguay Round, with a view, in particular, to further expanding the trade and accelerating the development of the developing countries;

"3/ See A/45/15.

"4/ A/45/15, chap. III, para. 28.

"5/ Ibid., chap. III, sect. B.1.

"6. Emphasizes the pressing need for supporting international trade policy reforms and other restructuring processes in developing countries and, in this respect, urges developed countries to promote policies and adopt measures aimed at providing substantially larger export possibilities to developing countries, especially through improved access to markets;

"7. Invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Trade and Development Board, as appropriate, to continue to follow closely and analyse developments that have a major impact on international trade relations, including economic integration and policy reform in industrialized countries, technological change and the growing linkage between flows of investment and trade;

"8. Welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 384 (XXXVII) of 17 October 1990 on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development 6/ and considers that the Conference has a major contribution to make to future deliberations on the question of sustainable development and to preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"9. Welcomes Trade and Development Board resolution 380 (XXXVI) of 23 March 1990 7/ and invites the Board to follow closely developments and issues related to economic integration processes, especially those with a major impact on the trade and development of the developing countries;

"10. Welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 385 (XXXVII) of 12 October 1990 on economic co-operation among developing countries 6/ and supports the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as the principal organization in the United Nations system dealing with economic co-operation among developing countries, to promote and expand such co-operation."

"6/ Ibid., chap. III, sect. B.2.

"7/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. B.1.

18. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.92) submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.58.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.92 without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution IV).

20. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.92, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.58 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

E. Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.69

21. At its 53rd meeting, on 10 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.69) entitled "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology" submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), on the basis of informal consultations.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.69 without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution V).

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of France made a statement.

F. Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.76

24. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.76) entitled "Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. George Papadatos (Greece), on the basis of informal consultations.

25. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.76 without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution VI).

26. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/45/588) (see para. 28 below).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

27. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Conference

resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, 1/ 124 (V) of 3 June 1979, 2/ 155 (VI), 156 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983, 3/ the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, 4/ and the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, 5/ which entered into force on 19 June 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 41/168 of 5 December 1986, 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and 44/218 of 22 December 1989,

Recognizing that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, as a major source of export earnings, investment and livelihood,

Noting that the changes in Central and Eastern Europe may have important effects on commodity production and trade and that these developments, as well as the potential for expanding South-South trade in commodities, should be fully explored,

Concerned that the problems associated with instability and shortfalls in export earnings are aggravated by commodity prices that, by historical standards, are at generally low levels,

Noting with concern that significant shortfalls in export earnings of commodities have caused serious difficulties in implementing long-term development plans and objectives, as well as in pursuing adjustment efforts,

Concerned about the difficulties experienced by developing countries in financing and implementing diversification programmes,

Bearing in mind the fact that the upstream and downstream linkages between the commodity sector and the national economy need to be strengthened in many developing countries,

Considering that a particularly important role is played by the export of commodities in the economies of the least developed countries,

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1/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

2/ Ibid., Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

3/ Ibid., Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

4/ See TD/350.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries; 6/

2. Emphasizes the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries by ensuring that developments in the commodity sector contribute effectively to the generation of growth and development in other sectors of the economy, as well as to the eradication of poverty and, in this context, also stresses the importance of the diversification efforts of commodity-exporting developing countries;

3. Urges the increased active participation in and better use of forums of consumers and producers as a means of exchanging information on, inter alia, investment plans, prospects and markets for individual commodities and as a means of facilitating direct contacts among the partners involved, and urges the establishment, where appropriate and feasible, of such forums for commodities for which they do not yet exist;

4. Expresses its conviction that supportive international policies to improve the functioning of commodity markets through greater transparency and to create more stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade contribute significantly to the efforts of commodity-dependent developing countries to revitalize their development;

5. Recognizes that, as a means of strengthening the national economies of commodity-dependent developing countries, national and international efforts should, inter alia, be based on the following:

(a) A clear assessment of both the agricultural and the minerals potential and the integration of the commodity sector in the overall development strategy;

(b) A better understanding and strengthened complementarity of industry and market structures and of marketing systems at both national and international levels, having regard to the advantages of regional trade;

(c) Increased access to finance, technologies and markets;

(d) The elaboration and implementation of diversification programmes, including programmes for greater self-sufficiency in food;

6. Also recognizes the urgent need to strengthen efforts to address the grave problem of shortfalls in the commodity-export earnings of developing countries and notes, in this regard, the outcome of the sixteenth special session of the Trade and Development Board, devoted to compensatory financing, and takes

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6/ A/45/442.

note of the decision of the Committee on Commodities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that the issue of export-earning shortfalls and compensatory financing should figure as a specific issue for discussion at its next session;

7. Stresses that decisions on diversification are primarily the responsibility of developing countries and emphasizes, in that context, the need for continued implementation of their diversification programmes, bearing in mind the long-term evolution of market conditions and the linkage between diversification efforts and markets access, and invites developed countries, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations to extend financial support to such diversification programmes;

8. Reiterates its conviction that more stable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, inter alia, contribute to the international campaign against illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs, thus supporting the efforts undertaken by countries to combat such illicit activities;

9. Urges all the parties involved to meet their agreed commitments and to work for a balanced outcome to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that their successful conclusion brings about further expansion and liberalization of trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round; 7/

10. Takes note of the establishment of the Common Fund for Commodities, of the voluntary contributions pledged by countries that are members of the Common Fund and of the hope expressed by the member countries that further contributions will be forthcoming;

11. Also takes note of the desire of the members of the Common Fund that countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities, that have not yet ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities should do so as soon as possible;

12. Stresses that international commodity agreements and arrangements can have an important role to play in resolving commodity problems, where they involve the participation of all major producers and consumers and where they are aimed at improving transparency and better functioning of commodity markets and, in this context, calls for the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session;

7/ See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Focus Newsletter, No. 41, October 1986.

13. Also urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to address all aspects of commodity problems in a comprehensive manner, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries, in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the Conference, bearing in mind the relevant conclusions of the Committee on Commodities of the Conference at its fourteenth session;

14. Decides to include the question of commodities in the agenda of its forty-seventh session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session, 8/

Noting the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and its Protocol of Provisional Application of 30 October 1947 and General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting also the institutional proposals made in connection with the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, related to the strengthening of multilateral organizations in the area of international trade,

Stressing the principle of free and fair global trade, which should be conducive to a significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of all countries, in particular developing countries,

Stressing further the need for strengthening institutional arrangements in the area of international trade with a view to reinforcing further the multilateral trading system,

1. Reaffirms Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/57 of 26 July 1990, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on institutional developments, taking into account all relevant proposals, related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade;

8/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the report requested, to solicit the views of all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on this matter.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the requests for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in its resolutions 41/163 of 5 December 1986 and 43/189 of 20 December 1988, and in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976, 9/ 111 (V) of 3 June 1979 10/ and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983 11/ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries, 12/

Recognizing that, in addition to the general problems of development, many island developing countries experience specific problems arising from the interplay of such factors as their smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints on transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortages of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Recognizing also that many of the above factors occur concurrently in many island developing countries, resulting in socio-economic vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those countries which are small and/or geographically dispersed,

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9/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

10/ Ibid., Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

11/ Ibid., Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

12/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 9 and corrigendum (E/1986/29 and Corr.1), annex I.

Noting that many island developing countries are also least developed countries and, in that context, recalling the relevant provisions contained in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,

Recognizing further that many of the problems facing island developing countries require a strengthened partnership between the countries concerned and other members of the international community,

Concerned about the adverse effects on island developing countries of sea-level rise resulting from climate change,

Taking note of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, 13/

1. Reaffirms its resolution 43/189 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. Expresses its appreciation to States and to organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for convening the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations at United Nations Headquarters from 25 to 29 June 1990, as called for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 43/189;

4. Takes note of "Challenges and opportunities: A strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations; 14/

5. Welcomes the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts to promote regional co-operation and integration, and calls upon those countries to pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities and additional measures to make their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their specific situation;

6. Calls upon the island developing countries to continue to adopt suitable development policies designed to overcome their specific vulnerabilities, in particular through the promotion of an integrated approach to their development process in such areas as development of human resources, expansion of physical and

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13/ A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4.

14/ Ibid., chap. II.

institutional infrastructure, exploitation of resources and diversification of the production base;

7. Also calls upon island developing countries to adopt measures aimed at protecting and rehabilitating their fragile environment and ecosystems;

8. Urges the island developing countries to promote regional co-operation arrangements in such areas as disaster prevention, inter-island transport feeder services and security;

9. Appeals to the international community:

(a) To maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

(b) To maximize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

(c) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries, taking into account their situations and development potential;

(d) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island developing countries;

(e) To provide support to island developing countries over a mutually agreed and, where appropriate, longer time-frame to enable them to achieve economic growth and development;

(f) To continue to ensure that a concerted effort is made to assist the island developing countries, at their request, in improving their institutional and administrative capacity and in satisfying their overall needs with regard to the development of human resources;

(g) To consider improving existing arrangements for assisting island developing countries in addressing the adverse effects on their export earnings;

10. Recommends that the relevant organizations of the United Nations system take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and report on such measures, as appropriate;

11. Urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, inter alia, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

12. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to carry out activities in identifying specific problems and in recommending specific measures for island developing countries, taking into account the work already done on this issue within the inter-agency framework called for in paragraph 10 of resolution 43/189, in particular in areas such as the applicability of current socio-economic indicators to island developing countries, transport and the impact of natural disasters;

13. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide, from existing or from extrabudgetary resources, technical advisory services to the island developing countries in the following areas:

(a) Assistance in the periodic review of their socio-economic performance;

(b) Assistance in the assessment and exploitation of the marine potential;

(c) Assistance in the development of inter-island transport services;

(d) Assistance in the development of the statistical socio-economic data base to improve planning capacities;

14. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consider the convening of periodic meetings of governmental experts and donor countries and organizations in order to facilitate a review of developments in respect of island developing countries;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to monitor, in co-operation with the appropriate international organizations, especially the relevant regional institutions, the progress made in the implementation of measures taken at the national and international levels;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Trade and Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, 15/ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from

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15/ See resolution 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

9 July to 3 August 1987, 16/ and the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its thirty-sixth session, as endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 44/19 of 14 November 1989,

Recalling also its resolution 44/219 of 22 December 1989 on the report of the Trade and Development Board,

Considering Trade and Development Board resolution 388 (XXXVII) of 17 October 1990 on debt and development problems of developing countries as part of the continuing contribution of the Board to the search for a durable solution to the problem of the external indebtedness of developing countries, 17/

Noting that the Trade and Development Report, 1990 constitutes a further valuable effort to enhance understanding of the interdependence of the problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system and the consideration by the Board of the debt and development problems of the developing countries,

Stressing that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations presents a unique opportunity to contribute to a more open, viable and durable trading system and recognizing that the Uruguay Round cannot be concluded in whole or in part without a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, including areas of particular importance to developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-sixth session and the first part of its thirty-seventh session, 18/ and urges member States to give full effect to the provisions of the resolutions and decisions adopted;

2. Welcomes the agreement reached on the substantive item of the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; 19/

3. Notes the contribution made by the Trade and Development Board to the understanding of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, taking into account the needs of developing

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16/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.

17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/45/15), vol. I, chap. III, sect. B.1.

18/ Ibid., vol. I.

19/ Ibid., chap. III, para. 28.

countries, welcomes Board resolution 387 (XXXVII) of 17 October 1990 on that subject, 20/ and urges all Governments to give full and prompt effect to the recommendations contained therein;

4. Affirms that the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be conducive to a significant enhancement of the prospects for trade, economic growth and development of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular through the provision of substantially increased market access for exports;

5. Urges all countries to fulfil their responsibilities in strengthening the rules and disciplines of the multilateral trading system for the benefit of all countries and, to this end, urges all participants to continue the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and to adopt a constructive and comprehensive approach thereto in order to achieve a successful and balanced outcome of the Round in accordance with the Punta del Este Declaration; 21/

6. Affirms the need for the outcome of the Uruguay Round to contribute positively to the building up and strengthening of the infrastructure and technological capacities of the developing countries through the strengthening of the multilateral trading system;

7. Invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its eighth session, to analyse and assess the outcome of the Uruguay Round, in particular in areas of interest or concern to developing countries;

8. Urges developed countries to promote policies and adopt measures aimed at providing substantially larger export possibilities to developing countries, especially through improved access to markets, in order to support necessary trade policy reforms and structural adjustment processes in developing countries;

9. Invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Trade and Development Board, as appropriate, to continue to follow closely and analyse developments that have a major impact on international trade relations, including economic integration and policy reform in the world economy, technological change and the growing linkage between flows of investment and trade;

10. Welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 384 (XXXVII) of 17 October 1990 on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development, 22/ and requests the

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20/ Ibid., chap. III, sect. B.1.

21/ See "Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations", GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41 (October 1986).

22/ Ibid., chap. III, sect. B.2.

secretariat of the Conference to continue to co-operate with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in the preparations for the latter Conference;

11. Welcomes Trade and Development Board resolution 380 (XXXVI) of 23 March 1990, 23/ and invites the Board to follow closely developments and issues related to economic integration processes, especially those with a major impact on the trade and development of the developing countries;

12. Welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 385 (XXXVII) of 12 October 1990 on economic co-operation among developing countries, 22/ and supports the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as the principal organization in the United Nations system dealing with economic co-operation among developing countries, to promote and expand such co-operation.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/216 of 22 December 1989 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology; 24/

2. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to carry out further in-depth consultations with regional groups and Governments on the draft code of conduct in conjunction with the appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in early 1991;

3. Further invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report based on the outcome of the consultations, so as to enable the Assembly to take appropriate action on the negotiations on the draft code of conduct.

23/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. B.1.

24/ A/45/588.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, 25/ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling further its resolution 42/175 of 11 December 1987, in which it welcomed the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, and its resolution 44/19 of 14 November 1989 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Bearing in mind its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 on the pattern of conferences,

1. Welcomes with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Uruguay to act as host to the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Punta del Este;

2. Decides to convene the eighth session of the Conference at Punta del Este from 21 September to 8 October 1991, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials at Punta del Este on 19 and 20 September 1991;

3. Notes the approval by the Trade and Development Board of the substantive item of the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Conference; 26/

4. Requests the Trade and Development Board to undertake the necessary intergovernmental preparations for the Conference and, at the second part of its thirty-seventh session, to agree on organizational arrangements for the Conference that will encourage ministerial participation, particularly in the conclusion of its work.

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25/ See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

26/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/45/15), vol. I, chap. III, sect. B.2, decision 386 (XXXVII).

28. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology. 27/

27/ A/45/588.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUBSTANTIAL NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE 1980s FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Report of the Second Committee (Part V)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 79 (see A/45/849, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (c) was considered at the 49th and 54th meetings, on 28 November and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/45/SR.49 and 54).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.2/45/L.57 AND L.96

2. At the 49th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.57) entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s", which read as follows:

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* The report of the Second Committee on this item will be issued in eight parts (see also A/45/849 and Add.1-3 and 5-7).

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as its resolutions 43/186 of 20 December 1988 and 44/220 of 22 December 1989,

"Deeply concerned at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,

"Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at its eighteenth special session, 1/ in which it was stated, inter alia, that it would be essential to stem the increasing marginalization of the least developed countries and to reactivate their growth and development through comprehensive national action and international support measures, 2/

"Affirming the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, in which Member States stressed, inter alia, the need for full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,

"Recalling that the prime objective of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s is to arrest the further deterioration in the socio-economic situation of those countries, to reactivate and accelerate their growth and development and, in the process, to set them on the path of sustained growth and development,

"Reaffirming the basic principles outlined in the Programme of Action as the basis for action by the least developed countries and their development partners, including international organizations, financial institutions and development funds, to promote fundamental, growth-oriented transformation of the economies of those countries,

"Recalling the solemn commitment of the international community, as contained in the Paris Declaration, to implement the Programme of Action throughout the 1990s,

"Stressing that successful implementation of the Programme of Action will depend on shared responsibility and strengthened partnership for the growth and development of the least developed countries,

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"1/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

"2/ Ibid., para. 13.

"Taking note of the report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,

"Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, 3/ which discusses secretariat services for the implementation, follow-up, monitoring and review of the Programme of Action,

"1. Endorses the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"2. Expresses its appreciation to the Government and the people of France for acting as host to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as for their gracious hospitality, excellent arrangements and important contribution to the outcome of the Conference;

"3. Calls upon all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Programme of Action;

"4. Reaffirms that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development;

"5. Strongly urges all donor countries to fully and expeditiously implement their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action, so as to provide adequate external support to the least developed countries;

"6. Decides that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in that Programme and to that end, decides also that:

"(a) The Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall meet in 1995 to carry out the mid-term review of the situation of those countries, report to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action and consider new measures as necessary;

"(b) The Trade and Development Board shall devote its annual spring session to review progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

"3/ A/45/695.

"(c) The General Assembly shall consider holding a third United Nations conference on the least developed countries at the end of the 1990s to make a comprehensive appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and to decide on subsequent action;

"(d) The organizations of the United Nations system shall undertake sectoral appraisals at regular intervals;

"7. Recommends that:

"(a) The country review groups should be organized on a more systematic basis and at regular intervals, and include all donors;

"(b) Least developed countries that do not have regular country review groups should consider adopting a country review process;

"(c) Development partners should assist in strengthening the capacity of the Governments of the least developed countries to ensure the leadership role of those Governments in the country review process;

"(d) Necessary links should be established between the follow-up at the national, regional and global levels;

"8. Decides that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall continue to serve as the focal point for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and its follow-up at the global level, and shall continue to provide support at the national and regional levels;

"9. Decides in this regard to strengthen the Special Programme of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the Least Development Countries and to provide that Programme with sufficient resources, over and above its existing level of resources, to enable the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to discharge effectively its mandate concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s on a timely basis and provide the secretariat services specified in the report of the Secretary-General; 3/

"10. Invites the governing bodies of the organs, organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and according to their mandates;

"11. Also invites the preparatory bodies of all major forthcoming meetings and conferences of the United Nations system to take into account the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"12. Requests the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 142 of the Programme of Action, to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action, in close collaboration with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariats of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups;

"13. Also requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the role of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in the United Nations development system and his mandate concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action, to provide his Office with the necessary facilities and support for activities related to the least developed countries;

"14. Calls upon all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to establish focal points for the least developed countries, where they do not already exist, and to strengthen the existing ones in order to involve them actively in the implementation tasks throughout the 1990s;

"15. Invites all Governments, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist the least developed countries in undertaking consultations among themselves on matters of common interest in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action;

"16. Emphasizes the importance of economic and technical co-operation between the least developed countries and other developing countries, and in that regard, highly recommends mechanisms of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries to strengthen the development efforts of the least developed countries and urges the development partners to assist in such activities;

"17. Calls upon the international community to assist the landlocked and island least developed countries in coping with their special problems, in line with the relevant recommendations contained in the Programme of Action;

"18. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to report, on a continued basis, on the implementation of the provisions of the Programme of Action."

3. At the 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco), informed the Committee of the revisions agreed upon as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolution. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was subsequently issued as document A/C.2/45/L.96.

4. The Committee had before it a statement of programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.57 submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance

with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/45/L.81 and Add.1). The statement of programme budget implications also applied to draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.96.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.96 without a vote (see para. 9 below).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.96, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.57 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Italy, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the European Community, and Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 (see A/C.2/45/SR.54).

8. The Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development also made a statement (see A/C.2/45/SR.54).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

9. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as its resolutions 43/186 of 20 December 1988 and 44/220 of 22 December 1989,

Deeply concerned at the continuing deterioration in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries as a whole,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at its eighteenth special session, 1/ in which it was stated, inter alia, that it would be essential to stem the increasing marginalization of the least developed countries and to reactivate their growth and development through comprehensive national action and international support measures, 2/

1/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

2/ Ibid., para. 13.

Affirming the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, in which Member States stressed, inter alia, the need for full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990, 3/

Recalling that the prime objective of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s is to arrest the further deterioration in the socio-economic situation of those countries, to reactivate and accelerate their growth and development and, in the process, to set them on the path of sustained growth and development,

Reaffirming the basic principles outlined in the Programme of Action as the basis for action by the least developed countries and their development partners, including international organizations, financial institutions and development funds, to promote fundamental, growth-oriented transformation of the economies of those countries,

Recalling the solemn commitment of the international community, as contained in the Paris Declaration, to implement the Programme of Action throughout the 1990s,

Stressing that successful implementation of the Programme of Action will depend on shared responsibility and strengthened partnership for the growth and development of the least developed countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990; 4/

2. Endorses the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Government and the people of France for acting as host to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as for their gracious hospitality, excellent arrangements and important contribution to the outcome of the Conference;

4. Calls upon all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Programme of Action;

3/ A/CONF.147/Misc.9/Add.1 and Corr.1.

4/ A/45/695.

5. Reaffirms that the least developed countries have the primary responsibility for the formulation and effective implementation of national policies and priorities for their growth and development;

6. Strongly urges all donor countries to implement fully and expeditiously their commitments in all areas, as set out in the Programme of Action, so as to provide adequate external support to the least developed countries;

7. Decides that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in that Programme and, to that end, decides also that:

(a) The Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall meet in 1995 to carry out the mid-term review of the situation of those countries, report to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action and consider new measures as necessary;

(b) The Trade and Development Board shall consider, during each of its annual spring sessions, the review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(c) Towards the end of the 1990s, the General Assembly shall consider holding a third United Nations conference on the least developed countries to make a comprehensive appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and to decide on subsequent action;

(d) The organizations of the United Nations system shall undertake sectoral appraisals at regular intervals;

8. Notes that mechanisms such as United Nations Development Programme round tables and World Bank consultative groups will continue to constitute the backbone of the country review process and, in that context, recommends that:

(a) The country review groups should be organized on a more systematic basis and at regular intervals, and include all donors concerned;

(b) Least developed countries that do not have regular country review groups should consider adopting a country review process;

(c) Development partners should assist in strengthening the capacity of the Governments of the least developed countries to ensure the leadership role of those Governments in the country review process;

(d) Necessary links should be established between the follow-up at the national, regional and global levels;

9. Decides that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as part of its ongoing work shall continue to serve as the focal point for the review

and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and its follow-up at the global level, and shall continue to provide support at the national and regional levels, in co-operation with other concerned organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system;

10. Decides, in this regard, to strengthen the Special Programme of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the Least Developed Countries and to provide that Programme with sufficient resources to enable the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to discharge effectively its mandate concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s on a timely basis and provide the secretariat services specified in the report of the Secretary-General; 4/

11. Invites the governing bodies of the organs, organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and according to their mandates;

12. Also invites the preparatory bodies of all major forthcoming meetings and conferences of the United Nations system to take into account the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 142 of the Programme of Action, 3/ to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action, in close collaboration with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariats of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups;

14. Also requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the role of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in the United Nations development system and his mandate concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action, to provide his office with the necessary support for activities related to the least developed countries;

15. Calls upon all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to establish focal points for the least developed countries, where they do not already exist, and to strengthen the existing ones in order to involve them actively in the implementation tasks throughout the 1990s;

16. Invites all Governments, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist the least developed countries in undertaking consultations among themselves on matters of common interest in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action;

17. Urges all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, regional economic integration organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations to continue to pay special attention to the problems of the least developed countries and, in this regard, welcomes the initiative of the Government

of Japan to hold a seminar, in collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund, on the development problems of the least developed countries in the 1990s at Tokyo in May 1991;

18. Emphasizes the importance of economic and technical co-operation between the least developed countries and other developing countries and, in that regard, highly recommends mechanisms of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries to strengthen the development efforts of the least developed countries and urges the development partners to assist in such activities;

19. Calls upon the international community to assist the landlocked and island least developed countries in coping with their special problems, in line with the relevant recommendations contained in the Programme of Action;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to report, on a continued basis, on the implementation of the provisions of the Programme of Action.

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A

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: FOOD PROBLEMS

Report of the Second Committee (Part VI)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 79 (see A/45/849, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (d) was considered at the 32nd, 43rd, 50th and 54th meetings, on 6, 14 and 30 November and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary record (A/C.2/45/SR.32, 43, 50 and 54).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft decision A/C.2/45/L.26

2. At the 32nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of China, on behalf of Argentina, Bangladesh, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Indonesia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia and Pakistan, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/45/L.26) entitled "Strengthening technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture". Subsequently, Ethiopia, Myanmar and the Philippines, joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

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* The report of the Second Committee on this item will be issued in eight parts (see also A/45/849 and Add.1-4 and 6 and 7).

3. At the 50th meeting, on 30 November 1990, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), orally revised the draft decision by adding the following phrase to the first paragraph, after the words "food and agriculture";

> "recognizing, inter alia, that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture and that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities,"

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/45/L.26, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 13 below).

5. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of China made a statement (see A/C.2/45/SR.50).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.40 and L.79

6. At the 43rd meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.40) entitled "Food and agricultural problems", which read as follows:

"Food and agricultural problems 1/

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in its resolution 45/___,

"Recalling also its resolutions on food and agricultural problems, in particular resolution 41/191 of 8 December 1986 and 43/191 of 20 December 1988, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989 on food and agriculture,

"Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference, 2/

"1/ The term "agriculture" and its derivatives include fisheries, marine products, forestry and primary forestry products. See Basic texts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, vols. I and II, 1989 edition.

"2/ Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

"Stressing the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention, and its role for the reactivation of development, as mentioned in the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

"Reaffirming that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner, in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives,

"Emphasizing that the continuing gravity of the economic situation in many developing countries, including the persistence of negative trends in the food and agricultural sectors, requires urgent and decisive action by the international community to support and ensure their full economic recovery and development,

"Stressing the need for additional support from the international donor community for agricultural development in developing countries and for the efforts of those countries in the development of their food and agricultural sectors,

"Deploring the fact that the tensions concerning international trade in agricultural commodities remain very serious, notably owing to the persistence of high levels of trade-distorting agricultural support, covering internal régimes, market access, export subsidies and sanitary and phytosanitary regulations in many developed countries,

"Emphasizing that the long-term objective of the negotiations on agriculture is to establish a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system and that a reform process should be initiated through the negotiation of commitments on support and protection through the establishment of strengthened and more operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

"Concerned that the economies of most developing countries continue to suffer because of depressed international commodity prices, protectionism and worsening terms of trade, a growing debt-service burden and the net transfer of resources from developing countries, which have had a negative effect on international trade and agriculture, particularly for developing countries,

"Reaffirming that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

"Welcoming the ongoing work of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture in monitoring the world food situation and in alerting the international community to impending problems,

"Noting with alarm that the screw-worm fly has been introduced into North Africa and is now established, thereby posing a potential threat to people, livestock and wildlife in Africa, the Mediterranean parts of Europe and the Near East,

"Welcoming the efforts taken by the countries affected and the international community in containing locust and grasshopper infestations through the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/203 of 20 December 1988, entitled 'International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestations, particularly in Africa',

"Welcoming the decision of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twenty-fifth session to reinforce the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, 3/ with a view to enhancing the protection of health and the environment, and noting the co-operation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme in that regard,

"Noting with particular concern that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing since the World Food Conference was held in 1974, that the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition has increased in the 1980s and that the central objective of the World Food Conference remains largely unfulfilled,

"1. Welcomes the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its sixteenth ministerial session, held at Bangkok from 21 to 24 May 1990, in particular the pragmatic action taken to meet the growing challenges to fight hunger and malnutrition in the 1990s, and calls upon Governments and international and non-governmental organizations fully to assist the World Food Council in implementing the recommendations;

"2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and the liberalization of international agricultural trade; 4/

"3. Stresses the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production and productivity in developing countries and the importance of increasing domestic food production, thereby stimulating national economic growth and social progress in those countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and helping to resolve the problems of hunger and malnutrition effectively;

"3/ See Report of the Conference of FAO, Twenty-fifth Session, Rome, 11-29 November 1989 (C 89/REP), paras. 110-120.

"4/ A/45/583.

"4. Affirms that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries will significantly contribute to the eradication of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition, and recommends that a higher priority be given to supporting food production and to developing a marketing infrastructure in the national development efforts of those countries in order to ensure adequate food supplies and equitable distribution of food;

"5. Stresses the importance of finance for investment in the agriculture sector, which should form part of national policies and programmes for international co-operation, both bilateral and multilateral, in order to enable developing countries to create a basis for more rapid industrialization and diversification of their economic structure with a view to increasing their food and agricultural production;

"6. Stresses the importance of science and technology in the development of agriculture, in the increase of food production and in the modernization of agriculture and, in that context, calls upon the international community to support scientific and technological training and research in developing countries in order to promote sustainable agricultural development in those countries and emphasizes the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of environmentally sound agricultural technologies and of facilitating the free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage, taking into account the need for developing countries to have assured access to advances in such fields as biotechnology and genetic engineering, at appropriate cost;

"7. Urges, in this context, the members of the international community, in particular the donor countries, to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries by further increasing the flow of resources, including concessional flows designated for agricultural development, and to increase their contributions to intergovernmental organizations;

"8. Stresses the need for donor countries to increase aid commitments to food and agriculture in developing countries and the need to channel assistance through appropriate existing organizations and programmes;

"9. Stresses also that the provision of food aid in the context of emergency and natural disaster situations should be reinforced through additional rehabilitation and development assistance in order to help restore food production capacity and self-reliance;

"10. Calls for a joint effort by all States and international and appropriate intergovernmental organizations to improve the food situation and enhance the nutritional levels of affected groups, in particular low-income groups, especially during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes;

"11. Stresses that the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should present a unique opportunity to develop a more open, viable and durable trading system, to reverse the disquieting rise in protectionism by a progressive and substantial reduction of support and protection measures in order to avoid inflicting large losses on the more efficient producers, especially in developing countries, and to bring agriculture under the strengthened and operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, fully in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round and the Mid-Term Review Agreements of the Round, held at Montreal, Canada; efforts to that end should take into account the need to provide special and differential treatment for developing countries, their food security objectives and the need for agricultural and rural development, as well as the need to give effect to the mandate provided in the Medium-Term Review Agreements, in which it was stated that ways should be developed to take into account the possible negative effects of the reform process on net food-importing developing countries;

"12. Stresses the need to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration and the Mid-Term Review Agreement concerning tropical products, including processed and semi-processed tropical products;

"13. Also stresses the need to improve global economic conditions in order to establish food security in developing countries at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

"14. Calls upon the international community to support and complement, through specific and effective measures, the efforts made by Governments of African States to stimulate agriculture and food production and to implement fully the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; 5/

"15. Urges all States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to comply with their financial obligations and make full and timely payment of their contributions to enable that organization to fulfil its leading role in the United Nations system in assisting countries in their agricultural and rural development;

"16. Appeals to the international community to contribute generously to the World Food Programme so that the pledging target for the period 1991-1992, as set out in General Assembly resolution 44/230 of 22 December 1989, can be attained and the Programme can continue its activity in support of development and in meeting emergency food needs;

"17. Welcomes the conclusion of the arrangements for the third replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, calls

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"5/ Resolution S-13/2, annex.

upon the international community to continue supporting the activities of the Fund in favour of agricultural development in developing countries, takes note with satisfaction the positive contribution made by the Fund to the economic recovery programmes of its member developing countries and its increased assistance to the African region in conformity with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, particularly through its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, and invites donors that have not yet done so to pledge further substantial contributions to the Special Programme in order to enable the Special Programme to continue a second phase, starting in January 1991;

"18. Stresses the need for continued and co-ordinated international action to tackle the long-term problems of migratory pest control and food-related diseases in developing countries, and calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and continued co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of emergency control programmes, as well as medium-term and longer-term measures, against grasshoppers and locusts, including regional preventive programmes on the desert locust and research on sustainable control strategies formulated and financed in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development and to remain prepared to provide financial and technical assistance to affected countries at short notice;

"19. Urges the international community to give full support to action to eradicate the screw-worm fly, particularly in Africa, welcomes the support already provided by donors to the collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the eradication programme and calls upon them to give high priority to the implementation of the international emergency eradication programme in Africa, co-ordinated by the Screw-worm Emergency Centre for North Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Fund;

"20. Welcomes the decision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization jointly to convene an International Conference on Nutrition in 1992 and calls upon the international community to support that effort fully as a basis for concerted national and international action to tackle the problems of malnutrition, undernutrition and specific nutrition-related diseases and conditions in the 1990s;

"21. Calls upon the international community to implement the Programme of Action adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and, in particular, to support the efforts of those countries in the areas of food production and rural development, food security, development and management of fishery and forestry resources, environmental protection and sustainable development;

"22. Emphasizes the need for further efforts to be made to achieve the four broad hunger-alleviation goals contained in the Cairo Declaration, adopted by the World Food Council at its fifteenth session in May 1989 - namely:

"(a) Elimination of starvation and death caused by famine;

"(b) A substantial reduction in malnutrition and mortality among young children;

"(c) A tangible reduction in chronic hunger;

"(d) Elimination of major nutrition-deficiency diseases; 6/

"23. Urges the World Food Council, as decided at its sixteenth ministerial session, in May 1990, within its mandate, to improve co-ordination of national and international action towards a more concerted attack on hunger and to examine the food production challenges facing different regions of the developing world in the 1990s, 7/ and further urges it to continue sensitizing the international community to the nature, causes and consequences of hunger and malnutrition and to continue recommending appropriate practical policies for remedial action;

"24. Calls upon the developing countries, within the context of their primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture, to place greater emphasis on their technical co-operation in that sector, requests developed countries and the United Nations system to assist and support such activities and, in addition requests the United Nations to play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture;

"25. Decides to change the title of the item "Food problems" to "Food and agriculture" in the agenda of future sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

"26. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and on the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, together with suggestions on ways and means of increasing the share of developing countries in that trade while avoiding the potentially adverse short-term effects on developing countries, in particular those that import food, and to include a section on the measures adopted by Governments of developed and developing countries and by the organizations of the United Nations system to implement the policies contained in the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as well as in the relevant paragraphs of the sections on international trade and commodities."

"6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/45/19), para. 15.

"7/ Ibid., paras. 15-22 and 27-29.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Bolivia orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 11, the word "stated" was replaced by "stressed";

(b) At the end of operative paragraph 19, the word "Fund" was replaced by "International Fund for Agricultural Development".

8. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.79), submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.40. The Vice-Chairman orally corrected the draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.79, without a vote (see para. 12 below).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the following representatives made statements: Italy, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community, the United States of America, Argentina, Finland on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. The Observer for the Commission of the European Communities also made a statement.

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.79, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.40 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Food and agricultural problems 1/

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in its resolution 45/___,

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1/ The term "agriculture" and its derivatives include fisheries, marine products, forestry and primary forestry products. See Basic texts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, vols. I and II, 1989 edition.

Recalling also its resolutions on food and agricultural problems, in particular resolution 41/191 of 8 December 1986 and 43/191 of 20 December 1988, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989 on food and agriculture,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference, 2/

Stressing the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention, and its role in the reactivation of development, as was pointed out in the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 3/

Reaffirming that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner, in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives, taking into account the interaction of agricultural development with, inter alia, the external economic environment, policies for agriculture growth, human resources development, rural development policies, and the links between natural resources, environment, population growth trends and sustainable agriculture,

Emphasizing that the continuing gravity of the economic situation in many developing countries, including the persistence of negative trends in the food production and agricultural sectors, requires in many cases urgent and decisive action at the national and international levels to support and ensure their full economic recovery and development,

Stressing the need for continued and additional support from the international donor community for agricultural development in developing countries and for the increased efforts and investment of those countries in the development of their food and agricultural sectors,

Noting with concern that the tensions concerning international trade in agricultural markets remain serious, notably owing to the persistence of all types of trade-distorting agricultural support, covering internal régimes, market access, export subsidies and sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations in many developed countries,

Stressing that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations presents a unique opportunity to develop a more open, viable and durable trading system and the importance of overcoming obstacles in the negotiations and arriving at a successful balanced and comprehensive conclusion of the Round,

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2/ Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/45/41), annex I, paras. 70-77.

Emphasizing that the long-term objective of the negotiations on agriculture is to establish a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system and that a reform process should be initiated through the negotiation of commitments on support and protection and through the establishment of strengthened and more operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Concerned that the economies of most developing countries continue to suffer because of, inter alia, the long-term adverse trends in international commodity prices, protectionism and worsening terms of trade, a growing debt-service burden and the trends in the transfer of resources to and from developing countries, which have had a negative effect on international trade and agriculture, particularly for developing countries,

Reaffirming that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture in monitoring the world food situation and in alerting the international community to impending problems,

Noting with alarm that the screw-worm fly has been introduced into North Africa and is now established, thereby posing a potential threat to people, livestock and wildlife in Africa, the Mediterranean parts of Europe and the Near East,

Welcoming the efforts taken by the countries affected and the international community in containing locust and grasshopper infestations through the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/203 of 20 December 1988, entitled "International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa",

Welcoming the decision of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twenty-fifth session to reinforce the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, 4/ with a view to enhancing the protection of health and the environment, and noting the co-operation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme in that regard,

Noting with particular concern that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing since the World Food Conference was held in 1974, that the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition has increased in the 1980s and that

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4/ See Report of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Twenty-fifth Session, Rome, 11-29 November 1989 (C 89/REP), paras. 110-120.

only limited progress has been made towards the central objective of the World Food Conference,

1. Welcomes the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its sixteenth ministerial session, held at Bangkok from 21 to 24 May 1990, 5/ in particular the pragmatic action taken to meet the growing challenges to fight hunger and malnutrition in the 1990s, and calls upon Governments and international and non-governmental organizations fully to assist the World Food Council in implementing the recommendations;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and the liberalization of international agricultural trade; 6/

3. Stresses the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production and productivity in developing countries and the importance of increasing domestic food production, thereby stimulating national economic growth and social progress in those countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and helping to resolve the problems of hunger and malnutrition effectively;

4. Affirms that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries will significantly contribute to the eradication of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition, and recommends that a higher priority be given to supporting food production and to developing a marketing infrastructure and income/employment generation in the national development efforts of those countries in order to ensure adequate food supplies and equitable distribution of food;

5. Stresses the importance for developing countries to create a basis for more rapid industrialization and diversification of their economic structure with a view to increasing their food and agricultural production and, in that context, stresses the importance of finance for investment in the agriculture sector, which should form part of national policies and programmes for international co-operation, both bilateral and multilateral;

6. Also stresses the importance of science and technology in the development of agriculture, in the increase of food production and in the modernization of agriculture and, in that context, calls upon the international community to support scientific and technological training and research in developing countries in order to promote sustainable agricultural development in those countries and emphasizes the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of environmentally sound agricultural technologies and of facilitating the free

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5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/45/19), part one.

6/ A/45/583.

exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage, taking into account the need for developing countries to have assured non-discriminatory access to advances in such fields as biotechnology and genetic engineering, at appropriate cost;

7. Urges the members of the international community to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries by increasing even more the flow of resources, including concessional flows designated for agricultural development, and increasing food aid commitments emphasizing the strengthened efforts of developing countries to increase mobilization and allocation of domestic resources to address food and agricultural problems, in addition to the flow of resources from developed countries and the need to channel this assistance through appropriate existing organizations and programmes;

8. Stresses that the provision of food aid in the context of emergency and natural disaster situations should be reinforced through additional rehabilitation and development assistance in order to help restore food production capacity and self-reliance and that it should be provided with a view to restoring such capacity;

9. Calls for a joint effort by all States and international and appropriate intergovernmental organizations to improve the food situation and enhance the nutritional levels of affected groups, in particular low-income groups, especially during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes;

10. Stresses that the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should present a unique opportunity to develop a more open, viable and durable trading system, to reverse the disquieting rise in protectionism by a progressive and substantial reduction of support and protection measures in order to avoid inflicting large losses on the more efficient producers, especially in developing countries, and to bring agriculture under the strengthened and operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, fully in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round and the Mid-Term Review Agreements; and that efforts to that end should take into account the need to provide special and differential treatment for developing countries, their food security objectives and the need for agricultural and rural development, as well as the need to give effect to the Mid-Term Review Agreements, in which it was stated that ways should be developed to take into account the possible negative effects of the reform process on net food-importing developing countries;

11. Also stresses the need to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration and the Mid-Term Review Agreements concerning tropical products, including processed and semi-processed tropical products;

12. Further stresses the need to improve global economic conditions in order to establish food security in developing countries at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

13. Calls upon the international community to support and complement, through specific and effective measures, the efforts made by Governments of African States to stimulate agriculture and food production and to implement fully the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; 7/

14. Urges all States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to assist the organization to fulfil its leading role in the United Nations system in assisting countries in their agricultural and rural development;

15. Appeals to the international community to contribute generously to the World Food Programme so that the pledging target for the period 1991-1992, as set out in General Assembly resolution 44/230 of 22 December 1989, can be attained and the Programme can continue its activity in support of development and in meeting emergency food needs;

16. Welcomes the conclusion of the arrangements for the third replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, calls upon the international community to continue supporting the activities of the Fund in favour of agricultural development in developing countries, takes note with satisfaction of the positive contribution made by the Fund to the economic recovery programmes of its member developing countries and its increased assistance to the African region in conformity with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, particularly through its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, and invites donors to endorse resolution 60/XIII of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, concerning the possibility of additional voluntary contributions to the Special Resources for Sub-Saharan Africa for a further three years, starting in January 1991, without prejudicing deliberations on the mobilization of core funding for the International Fund for Agricultural Development resources;

17. Stresses the need for continued and co-ordinated international action to tackle the long-term problems of migratory pest control and food-related diseases in developing countries, and calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and continued co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant programmes of emergency control programmes, as well as medium-term and longer-term measures, against grasshoppers and locusts, including regional preventive programmes on the desert locust and research on sustainable control strategies formulated and financed in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development and to remain prepared to provide financial and technical assistance to affected countries at short notice;

18. Urges the international community to give full support to action to eradicate the screw-worm fly, particularly in Africa, and welcomes the support

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7/ Resolution S-13/2, annex.

already provided by donors to the collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the eradication programme, and calls upon them to give high priority to the implementation of the international emergency eradication programme in Africa, co-ordinated by the Screw-worm Emergency Centre for North Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in co-operation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development;

19. Notes the decision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization jointly to convene an International Conference on Nutrition in 1992 and stresses the need for this Conference to focus on specific rules and practical action, and calls upon the international community to support that effort fully as a basis for concerted national and international action to tackle the problems of malnutrition, undernutrition and specific nutrition-related diseases and conditions in the 1990s;

20. Calls upon the international community to implement the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in September 1990, and, in particular, to support the efforts of those countries in the areas of food production and rural development, food security, development and management of fishery and forestry resources, environmental protection and sustainable development;

21. Emphasizes the need for further efforts to be made to achieve the four broad hunger-alleviation goals contained in the Cairo Declaration, adopted by the World Food Council at its fifteenth session in May 1989 - namely:

(a) The elimination of starvation and death caused by famine;

(b) A substantial reduction in malnutrition and mortality among young children;

(c) A tangible reduction in chronic hunger;

(d) The elimination of major nutritional-deficiency diseases; 8/

22. Urges the World Food Council, as decided at its sixteenth ministerial session, in May 1990, within its mandate, to improve co-ordination of national and international action towards a more concerted attack on hunger and to examine the food production challenges facing different regions of the developing world in the 1990s, 9/ and further urges it to continue sensitizing the international community to the nature, causes and consequences of hunger and malnutrition and to continue recommending appropriate practical policies for remedial action;

8/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/45/19), part one, para. 15.

9/ Ibid., part one, paras. 15-22 and 27-29.

23. Calls upon the developing countries, in addressing the food problems, to promote international co-operation within the context of their primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture, to place greater emphasis on their technical co-operation in that sector, and requests developed countries and the United Nations system to assist and support such activities and, in addition, requests the United Nations to play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of international co-operation and technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture;

24. Decides to change the title of the sub-item "Food problems" to "Food and agricultural development" in the agenda of future sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

25. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and developments on the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, taking into account the share of developing countries in such trade and the possible adverse short-term effects on net-food-importing developing countries, and on the follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

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13. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Strengthening technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 43/190 of 20 December 1988 on strengthening technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, recognizing, inter alia, that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture and that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, taking note of the Secretary-General's note on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, 10/ the report of the World Food Council on the work of its sixteenth session 11/ and other relevant documents, and stressing the importance of this issue, decides:

10/ A/C.2/44/L.15.

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/45/19).

(a) To reiterate its request to the developed countries and the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other international development and financing institutions, to extend assistance to the developing countries in order to enable them to strengthen their technical co-operation with each other in food and agriculture;

(b) To request the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, to be prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/222 of 22 December 1989, information on the implementation of the present decision.

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Agenda item 79 (e)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Report of the Second Committee (Part VII)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 79 (see A/45/849, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (e) was considered at the 43rd and 54th meetings, on 14 November and 11 December. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary record (A/C.2/45/SR.43 and 54).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.2/45/L.37 AND L.37/REV.1

2. At the 43rd meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.37) entitled "Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982, 38/169 of 19 December 1983, 38/173 of 17 December 1984, 41/170 of 5 December 1986 and 43/192 of 20 December 1988,

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in eight parts (see also A/45/849 and Add.1-5 and 7).

"Recalling further its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"Stressing that trends in the energy sector underline the importance of the continued development of new and renewable sources of energy,

"Emphasizing the need for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with the fundamental objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, 1/

"Taking into account the fact that new and renewable sources of energy constitute a significant share of world energy supplies, in particular in developing countries,

"Having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session, 2/

"1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

"2. Reaffirms the continued validity and importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy as the basic framework for action in that field and calls for its speedy and full implementation;

"3. Reiterates its concern that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action has been slow and falls far short of the urgent needs of developing countries, and, in that regard, stresses the need for continuous commitment and action by the international community at the national, regional and global levels;

"4. Urges that greater attention be given to the development of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy, bearing in mind the depletion of the fuelwood supply taking place in many regions of the world;

"5. Calls on organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to prepare a set of updated or new proposals, within the framework of the Nairobi Programme of Action, for the consideration of the Committee on the

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"1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I.

"2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/45/36).

Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its sixth session;

"6. Reiterates the need to pursue actively ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and emphasizes the need to utilize existing channels fully, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and urges donor countries to continue voluntary contributions to that Fund;

"7. Reaffirms the importance of increasing inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system, as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels;

"8. Invites interested States to inform the Committee, at its sixth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes, and invites interested States, organizations of the United Nations system and other interested organizations to convene technical and scientific meetings related to the substantive themes which would contribute to the examination of such themes in depth, and to inform the Committee, also at its sixth session, of the results of those meetings;

"9. Invites the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide assistance to developing countries, upon request and within the context of their national policies, in identifying specific and viable projects in the area of their most pressing needs and in strengthening their national frameworks for new and renewable sources of energy;

"10. Calls for the strengthening of the activities of the United Nations in the field of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

"11. Endorses resolution 1 (V) of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical study to be considered by the Committee at its sixth session, with a view to providing a significant contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, including recommendations for action to promote rapid and effective transfer of technology in the field of new and renewable sources of energy to developing countries;

"12. Further endorses resolution 2 (V) of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in which it decides to inscribe the item "Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy" in the agenda of its sixth session, to be held in 1992, and to convene an intergovernmental expert group

meeting in 1991, taking due regard of the principle of equitable geographical representation, to assess and review the process of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and to make concrete recommendations on all aspects of its implementation, including institutional aspects, with a view to assisting the Committee at its sixth session in the consideration of the above item and to take measures designed to speed up the implementation of the concerted action envisaged in the Nairobi Programme of Action;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.37/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.37.

4. At the same meeting, the Vice Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), orally corrected operative paragraph 11 of the draft resolution by replacing the word "function" by the word "functions".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.37/Rev.1, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 6 below).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982, 38/169 of 19 December 1983, 38/173 of 17 December 1984, 41/170 of 5 December 1986 and 43/192 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Stressing the importance of the continued development of new and renewable sources of energy, taking into account, among other things, trends in energy sources supply and consumption, developments in energy technologies, the importance of environmental concerns, as well as the developmental needs of the developing countries, and despite short-term factors that could run counter to the need for the development of new and renewable sources of energy,

Emphasizing the need for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with the fundamental objectives of the Nairobi Programme of

Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, 1/

Taking into account the fact that new and renewable sources of energy could constitute a more significant share of world energy supplies, in particular in developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session, 2/

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session and endorses the resolutions and decisions contained therein;

2. Reaffirms the importance and validity of the principles and objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the urgent need to promote a higher degree of independent and environmentally sustainable new and renewable sources of energy for all countries;

3. Urges that greater attention be given to the development and the efficient use of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy, bearing in mind the depletion of the fuelwood supply taking place in many regions of the world and, among other factors, the various trends in energy sources supply and consumption;

4. Recommends that the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system provide assistance to developing countries, upon request and within the context of their national policies, in identifying specific and viable projects in the area of their most pressing needs and in strengthening their national frameworks for new and renewable sources of energy and, to that end, prepare a set of updated or new proposals, within the goals and objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action, for the consideration of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its sixth session;

5. Reiterates the need to mobilize substantial adequate flows of financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and emphasizes the need to utilize existing channels fully, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and urges donor countries to continue voluntary contributions to that Fund;

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I, sect. A.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/45/36).

6. Reaffirms the importance of increasing inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system, as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels;

7. Invites interested States to inform the Committee, at its sixth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes, and invites interested States, organizations of the United Nations system and other interested organizations to convene technical and scientific meetings, related to the substantive themes, that would contribute to the examination of such themes in depth, and to inform the Committee, also at its sixth session, of the results of those meetings;

8. Calls for the strengthening of the activities of the United Nations in the field of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical study on new and renewable sources of energy, with a view to providing a significant contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, to consider appropriate action, including funding and technology transfer, within its area of competence and within existing financial resources, not excluding voluntary contributions, and to submit a report to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its fourth session and to the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at it sixth session;

10. Requests the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, drawing upon necessary expertise, to assess and review the implementation of and the results achieved by the Nairobi Programme of Action, bearing in mind the need to pursue actively the goals and objectives contained therein;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the ways and means available to the secretariat of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy to fulfil its functions.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY RESOURCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Report of the Second Committee (Part VIII)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 79 (see A/45/849, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (f) was considered at the 43rd and 54th meetings, on 14 November and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary record (A/C.2/45/SR.43 and 54).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.2/45/L.38 AND L.90

2. At its 43rd meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.38) entitled "Development of the energy resources of developing countries", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in eight parts (see also A/45/849 and Add.1-6).

Developing Countries, 1/ adopted at its eighteenth special session, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

"Recalling its resolutions 40/208 of 17 December 1985 and 43/193 of 20 December 1988 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

"Reaffirming the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for urgent measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, to develop their energy resources, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions 40/208 and 43/193 and calls for the effective implementation of all their provisions;

"2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries 2/ and the outline of a programme of action for the acceleration of energy exploration and development in developing countries, contained therein;

"3. Notes with deep concern that energy exploration and development trends in developing countries have been on the decline in recent years and that the transfer of financial resources from and the inadequate flow of external resources to energy-deficient developing countries will further limit the availability of domestic financing for the exploration and development of indigenous energy resources;

"4. Welcomes the convening of symposia and other similar undertakings called for in resolution 40/208, and calls upon interested Member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources;

"5. Stresses the need for comprehensive national, bilateral and multilateral measures, particularly with regard to financing, investment and transfer of technology, to accelerate the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries;

"1/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

"2/ A/45/274-E/1990/73 and Corr.1.

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to elaborate a comprehensive programme of action for the acceleration of the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992."

3. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.90), submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.38.

4. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), orally corrected the draft resolution by replacing the word "market" by "markets" in operative paragraph 7.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.90, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 7 below).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.90, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.38 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Development of the energy resources of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 1/ adopted at its eighteenth special session, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 2/

Recalling also its resolutions 40/208 of 17 December 1985 and 43/193 of 20 December 1988 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for urgent measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, to develop their energy resources, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the

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1/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

2/ Resolution 45/___.

field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities,

Reaffirming also that the developing countries have the primary responsibility for their strategies and policies for the exploration and development of their energy resources, including the need to mobilize financial resources, internal and external, in order to develop their national technical skills and capabilities in the energy sector,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 40/208 and 43/193 and calls for the effective implementation of all their provisions;

2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries 3/ and the outline of a programme of action for the acceleration of energy exploration and development in developing countries, contained therein;

3. Reaffirms that an adequate flow of external resources in support of the national efforts of energy-deficient developing countries is needed to finance their exploration and development of indigenous energy resources;

4. Welcomes the convening of symposia and other similar undertakings called for in resolution 40/208, and calls upon interested Member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources;

5. Stresses the need for comprehensive national, bilateral and multilateral measures, particularly with regard to financing, investment and technology, as well as training of national technical personnel, to accelerate the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries, including new and renewable sources of energy;

6. Also stresses the need to take into consideration environmental and developmental aspects as they apply to all countries in accordance with their respective capabilities and their responsibilities for global environmental degradation;

7. Further stresses the importance of integrated energy strategies and the need for comprenensive conservation and efficient management of energy resources in developed and developing countries, bearing in mind trends in the energy markets;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992.

3/ A/45/274-E/1990/73 and Corr.1.